THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER:

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No. 1100.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1803. [VOLUME XVII

The highbred Engliſh Stallion

DION,

WAS imported from London, the fall of 1801, by J. Hoomes, Eſq. of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garforth, of Yorkſhire, and is undoubtedly a horſe of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat ſeveral of the beſt horſes there, among them the famous horſe Johah, for the Hand Plate at York. In 1800, he ran over the York courſe, four miles, with Hambletonian, for the great ſubſcription, and although the greateſt exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and ſpurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refuſed to run with him for the Gold Cup, at Doncaſter, a few days after, which Dion won with the greateſt eaſe, beating ſeveral good horſes; this fact, the ſubſcriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be ſhewn to any one that will apply. Dion, at another time, beat Mr. Cookſon's Sir Harry, and Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Timothy, with ſeveral other horſes in high repute, and was conſidered a horſe of great ſpeed and bottom alſo, for his racing, in almoſt every inſtance, was 4 miles; he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now riſing eight years old, is one of the moſt compact horſes ever ſeen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the beſt feet, legs, back and quarters that were ever combined in any one horſe; he meaſures exactly fifteen hands two inches and a half, under the ſtandard, has uncommon ſtrength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, ſaddle or carriage horſes.

Dion, now in great perfection, will ſtand this ſeaſon, which will commence the 1ſt day of March, and end the 1ſt day of Auguſt following, at my houſe, twelve miles below Mecklenburg court houſe, on the great road leading from Gee's bridge, over Meherrin, to Haſkins's, Sir Peyton Skipwith's lower ferry, and Taylor's ferry, over Roan-Oke River, to cover mares, at Two and a Half Guineas the leap (to be paid in hand,) Five Guineas the ſeaſon, to be paid the firſt day of November next, and Forty Dollars for inſuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if ſuch ſhould not be the caſe, and the mare remains the property of the perſon who put her to horſe, with one dollar to the groom in every inſtance; good and extenſive paſturage for the mares, gratis; grain will be furniſhed at the market price, and the greateſt attention paid to the mares, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Five Guineas the ſeaſon, and for Forty Dollars to inſure, (payable as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, but any perſon may have the ſeaſon by paying Twenty Dollars when his mare is put to the horſe.

WILLIAM LUCAS.

Mecklenburg, Feb. 10th, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garforth, and got by Spadille (one of the beſt ſons of Highflyer) his dam Faith, by Pacolet, a grandſon of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta, by Old Matchem, out of Laſs of the Mill, Oroonok, Old Traveller, ſiſter to Clark's Laſs of the Mill, Mr. Holmes's Miſs Makeleſs, by Young Grey Hound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miſs Doe, Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancaſter Stirling, Makeleſs, Deſdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierſon, ſon of Dodſworth, out of the Burton Barb mare.

The above Pedigree is taken from the general ſtud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

The death of Major Lucas obliges me to move my horſe Dion,

across the main road (within half a mile of where he was to have ſtood) to Mr. Edward Delony's, who is ſon in law to Major Lucas. Mr. Delony will have the advantage of Major Lucas's paſtures, in addition to his, which are very good. Gentlemen who wiſh to breed from this horſe, may reſt well aſſured of the greateſt attention being paid to their mares by Mr. Delony.

J. NELSON.

March 15, 1803.

The ſubſcriber will receive propoſals until the 12th of next month, for ſupplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at ſuch times and in ſuch quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of ſaid rations to commence immediately after contract. A liſt of all the articles compoſing a ration, will be furniſhed on application to the ſubſcriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the Diſtrict of Richmond, March 2, 1803,

Between

William Wooldridge, Plaintiff,

And

James Perry, John Perry, Peter Perry, Allen Whitworth, William Leprad, Daniel Weiſiger and John Watkins, Defendants.

THE defendant James Perry, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of May term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

NOTICE.

ESCAPED from the Penitentiary on the night of the 16th inſtant, three of the convicts, viz. *Thomas Brant*, alias *Thomas Grant*, alias *Thomas Tiggings*, otherwiſe *Peter Keegan*, who was convicted at the diſtrict court of Suffolk, in October 1802, of grand larceny, and ſentenced tot hree years confinement. He was born in the ſtate of New-York, is 5 feet 8 inches high, 28 years of age, fair complexion, dark hair, and blue eyes. He has a ſcar between his eyes on his noſe; and is a watch maker by trade.

Joſeph Caldwell, convicted of horſe ſtealing, at the diſtrict court of Waſhington in May 1802, and ſentenced to four years confinement. He was born in the county of Charlotte, in this ſtate, is five feet eleven inches high, nineteen years old, fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes, and has a very down look when ſpoken to.

Robert Peirſon, convicted at the diſtrict court held at the Sweet Springs in October 1802, of horſe ſtealing, and ſentenced to two years confinement. He was born in the county of Botetourt in this ſtate, is 6 feet high, 28 years old, fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes. He is thin viſaged, and has worked at the blackſmith's trade.

It is hoped that no exertion will be omitted by the citizens to apprehend theſe criminals, as no doubt is entertained but that the government will liberally reward thoſe who ſhall apprehend them.

Martin Mims,

Keeper of the Penitentiary.

Penitentiary Houſe, Richmond, Virginia, 18th April, 1803. } tf.

A General Meeting

OF THE

Diſmal Swamp Canal Company,

IS requeſted at the Eagle Tavern in Norfolk, on Wednesday the 25th of May next. As matters of the utmoſt conſequence to the company will be laid before the meeting, it is hoped the members will not fail to attend, either perſonally or by proxy. All ſhares, on which the requiſitions, heretofore made, ſhall not be paid on or before that day, will be then poſitively ſold.

Robert Andrews, Pr.

Thomas Newton,
Aug. Slaughter,
Robert Bouſh,
James Hunter, } Directors.

April 11, 1803,

RAN-AWAY, on Saturday the 9th inſtant, a negro man, by the name of EDMUND, he is a tall ſlender fellow, about 23 or 24 years of age, upwards of 6 feet high, he is an artful fellow, has a wife in Richmond belonging to Mrs. Susanna Sharp. About ſix weeks ago I give him a permit, to try and get him a maſter, which I am informed he now holds. He has been employed in the boats that run the river to Lynchburg—this buſineſs I expect he will again attempt.—It was but lately, that he was taken up in Richmond, and brought home. He has a ſcar on the ſide of his face, occaſioned by the tooth, which is very perceivable; his under fore teeth are very wide apart. All perſons are forewarned from harbouring or employing him, at their peril.——Five dollars reward will be given for delivering the ſaid fellow to me in Hanover county, near the courthouſe, or for ſecuring in jail, ſo that I get him again.

6p John Sims.

Hanover county, April 15, 1803.

WANTED,

AN active Male HOUSE SERVANT who bears a good Character. Enquire at this Office.

Feb. 16, 1803. (tf.)

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Wedneſday the 11th May, will be ſold at public auction, at the office of the ſubſcribers, all the remaining effects of James Thompſon, bankrupt, conſiſting of a quantity of

LAMP-BLACK,

In hhds. and a variety of other articles.

Alſo, ſundry articles of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suggeſted by the ſaid Thompſon to be Conſignments—viz.

ROSE BLANKETS,
TURKEY COTTON,
TWINE,
MARSEILLES, DIMITY,
GREAT COATS,
BREECHES,
WAISTCOATS,
DOLLS,
SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS,
SWANSDOWN, &c.
PLATED CANDLESTICKS,
GILT WATCHES,
RAZORS, LANCETS,
PENKNIVES,
BUTTON & BUTTON Moulds,
SCOTCH SNUFF,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
WHITE LEAD,
PRUNES, &c. &c. &c.

The remainder of the leaſe of a HOUSE on the main ſtreet on Shockoe-Hill, which expires on the 26th May, 1806. Poſſeſſion will be given on firſt July next.

Also, a LOT of LAND containing four acres, and lying at the Bowling Green, commonly known by the name of Du Val's village.

Also, 5 half acre LOTS in the vicinity of Richmond, known and denoted by the ſurvey and plot made by William G. Payne for William Du-Val, and numbers 66, 88, 89, 90, and 91.

The titles will be made, and SIX months credit allowed the purchaſers on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

By order of the Aſſignees.

Taylor & Brown, Auctioneers.

APRIL 13, 1803.

PHILIP LARUS,

DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for paſt favors, informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends again to practice in the line of his profeſſion, and hopes by his aſſiduity to merit a continuance of their favors. Orders addreſſed to him, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, will be ſtrictly attended to.

April 13, 1803.

By virtue of a deed of truſt, executed to the ſubſcriber, by Thomas Hooper, for the purpoſe of ſecuring to Mr. David Maitland the ſum of money therein mentioned, will be ſold by public auction, to the higheſt bidder, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, for ready money, on Tueſday the 21ſt day of June next,

Two Tracts of Land,

SITUATE in the county of Henry, containing about two thouſand one hundred acres, (be the ſame more or leſs) which were purchaſed by the ſaid Thomas Hooper from David Meade Randolph, eſq.

ROBERT POLLOK.

April 19, 1803. 17tp.

NOTICE

In the caſe of *James Thompſon*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE ſubſcribers being duly appointed aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of James Thompſon, bankrupt, all perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any perſon or perſons than the ſubſcribers, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers, Wm. Mackenzie, } *Aſſignees.*

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

GEORGE WATSON

FEELS happy in rendering his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends, and the Public, for the ſupport which his OYSTER HOUSE has received through the laſt ſeaſon; and as that ſeaſon is now over, he begs to inform them, that he intends to be prepared to furniſh through the enſuing ſummer, at all hours of the day, nice *Reliſhes*, accompanied by good *Beer*, and the beſt *Ice Punch*, made of arrack, or otherwiſe, as may be wiſhed.

N. B. A good STABLE, with a plenty of green and dry forage.

Richmond, April 16, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, under a deed of truſt from David Roſs, eſq. made to John Wickham, Benjamin Moſby, and Geo. Greenhow, in purſuance of a decree of the high court of chancery, made on the 29th day of Sept. 1800, between Andrew Blackburn Colville and others, truſtees for the creditors of James Dunlop, pl'ff. and David Roſs, deft. in order to raiſe the ſum of 5896 dollars 35 cents, with intereſt at 5 per cent. from the 29th Oct. 1802, and the further ſum of 3361 dollars 65 cents, with intereſt at 5 per cent from the 29th September, 1800, with the charges and expences of ſale, the following

Eſtates or Plantations,

in the counties of Goochland and Fluvanna, and

Houſes and Lots,

in the town of Columbia, or ſuch part of them as may be neceſſary to raiſe the ſaid ſum of money, with intereſt and charges as aforeſaid.

AN Eſtate or Plantation in the county of Goochland, called *Coles*, containing by eſtimation 1500 acres, more or leſs, lying on the waters of Byrd Creek, and purchaſed by ſaid Roſs of the repreſentatives of James Cole, of Wm. Cole and John Hughes, and adjoining the lands now or late of Richard Adams and Samuel Richardſon, according to its known boundaries.

An Eſtate or Plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of *Mount Proſpect*, containing by eſtimation 1200 acres, more or leſs, adjoining the lands now or late of James Quarles and Joſeph Hardin.

The following LOTS in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit. Number 63, on which the Warehouſe is built; 75, on which is a ſtore now or lately occupied by J. Forbes; 76, now or lately occupied by Mrs. Price; 54, on which is a lumber-houſe, now or lately occupied by J. Forbes; and 74, now or lately occupied by J. Strother.

The ſale will be by public auction, and will take place at Mr. EVANS's tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Monday the 16th of May next, when one or more of the truſtees will attend and convey to the purchaſer in purſuance of the truſt deed.

The Lots and Plantations will be expoſed to ſale ſeparately, in the order that ſhall appear to the truſtees who may attend the moſt beneficial to the parties intereſted.

BY THE TRUSTEES.

Richmond, 10th April, 1803.

The Noted Running Horſe

BELL-AIR,

(By Hart's Old Med'ley.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by John Tayloe, Eſq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell Air, his character as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are ſo well known to rank him among the beſt horſes on the continent, that a detail of them here the ſubſcriber deems ſuperfluous, as certificates to that effect, may be ſeen where he ſtands.

He will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in Amherſt county, twelve miles above the court houſe, ſix below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New-Glaſgow—to be let to mares at TWELVE DOLLARS the ſingle leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the ſeaſon, to be ſecured by note with each mare, payable on the firſt day of Auguſt next, at which time the ſeaſon will expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to inſure a mare to be in foal, to be ſecured alſo by note, on demand, with each mare ſo put, endorſed, payable when aſcertained ſhe is in foal or transferred, with intereſt, in either caſe from that period only. Good and extenſive paſturage and ſervants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myſelf by any means reſponſible for accidents that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON.

February 17th, 1803.

Bank Notes Found.

FOUND yeſterday between Shockoe warehouſe and Mayo's bridge, a paper containing Bank Notes, which will be delivered to the owner on describing the notes and paying the expenſe of this advertiſement, by applying to

John Henry.

Richmond, 7th April, 1803 [tf.]

To RENT,

My HOUSE and LOT,

PLEASANTLY ſituated on Shockoe Hill, and on the ſtreet leading by Col. Gamble's to the Armory. Poſſeſſion given immediately.

William West.

April 23, 1803. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late *William Ludwell Lee*, Eſq; of *Green Spring*, *James City* county, ſtate of *Virginia*, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any claim on the eſtate, will be pleaſed to tranſmit the ſame to me, properly authenticated, that payment may be made.

William Hodgson,

am Acting Executor.

Alexandria, District of Columbia, *April 14, 1803.*

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fiſher,

WAS on the 12th of laſt month, diſſolved, by mutual conſent. All thoſe having claims againſt that concern will apply to James Fiſher for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchaſed the ſtock of goods belonging to Adams and Fiſher, intends carrying the buſineſs on for his own account. The aſſortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

UNION TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the public that he is now in poſſeſſion of that well known ſtand, ſo long and ſo juſtly conſidered the moſt elegible in town, for the purpoſe for which he intends it; its ſituation as a Coffee-Houſe, ſtands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Poſt-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, muſt always render it an object to thoſe gentlemen who have public buſineſs to tranſact, while its elevated ſituation in the moſt deſirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who conſult their own comfort. Theſe local advantages joined to the ſtrict attention which he intends always to beſtow, will, he flatters himſelf, inſure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to deſerve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouſe.—This Land is conſidered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at leaſt 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is preſumed that no one would become a purchaſer without firſt viewing the premiſes, a further deſcription of ſaid land is deemed unneceſſary. Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe may ſee the land by applying to *William Lindſay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouſe, or myſelf in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1803.

NOTICE,

In the matter of *Joſeph Anthony*,

BANKRUPT.

THE ſubſcriber being duly appointed aſſignee of the eſtate and effects of Joſeph Anthony Bankrupt; all perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any other perſon or perſons than the ſubſcriber, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authoriſed by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Aſſignee.

Richmond, January 10, 1803.

I will Sell

THE balance of my UPPER TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers, giving credit till the 20th of November next, at the next Orange diſtrict court. Bond and good ſecurity will be required. Alſo, 600 acres of the TRACT near the courthouſe, on the ſame terms.

JOHN BAYLOR.

N. B. The ſale of the above tract of Land, is unavoidably poſtponed to the fourth Monday in May next. J. B.

March 18, 1803. 2m.

An enquiry into the sale of the Bank Stock has not only excited much curiosity, but has implicated the political character of Mr. Gallatin, the secretary of the treasury. In consideration of these circumstances, several of our subscribers have requested that we should publish the several Essays which have appeared in other papers, in this Gazette. As it is the invariable design and desire of the Editor to give all the information which the columns of his paper will afford, he proposes to comply with these requests; premising, at the same time, that he will give place to any argumentative and temperate reply, of moderate length, which may be offered.

According to the foregoing principles, we shall begin with some Essays which have been published in the Recorder, under the signature of "Federalist." Many of our readers have already seen them—to these we owe an apology; many have not—to these we owe a duty of gratifying their curiosity, and affording an equal portion of information.

NO. I.

CONCERNING MR. GALLATIN AND THE SALE OF BANK STOCK.

SOME time has passed over since I gave Mr. John Clopton any disturbance; in truth I expected that his conscisnce had espoused the cause, and would scourge him with much more severity.—I left room too for him, in making his recantation, and confession, to make some important communications and discoveries to his deluded constituents. But he has not the fortitude, he does not possess that independence, that firmanness, that candour, which can induce him to forego, or abandon the smallest trifle which belongs or relates to himself, whatever may be the admonitions of his conscience, or however plain and irresistible the causes.

In this new arraignment, so far as respects him, I shall not take a wide scope. It is, no doubt remembered, that in my concluding address which was directed to the public, the following expression was used: "there are many persons "who have read these letters, to whom "some subjects which have been alluded "to are more familiar, & who have it in "their power to finish with better abilities "what I have only glanced at. For "myself, but little more remains, and "that shall be reserved, until more time "shall mature some things which I do "not at present well understand." Yes, Mr. Clopton remembers this, and he remembers every thing else which has appeared in the ten letters which have been addressed to him, not because the style was peculiarly impressive, but because he had a very intimate previous knowledge and acquaintance with all the facts which were alledged.

The third paragraph of Mr. Clopton's circular letter, dated on the third of April, conrains the following sentence.—"From correct estimates, it appears, "that the retrenchments which are "judged expedient to be made, will ex"ceed the amount of revenue derived "from those taxes, and therefore sufficient provision for all the exigencies of "the government, as well as a punctual "performance of all its engagements, "will remain after they (meaning the "taxes) are abolished."

My letter which was published on the 12th of January contains the following. "If the exigencies of government were "so diminished, as to afford a fair occa"sion for repealing taxes, let me enquire "how Congress will answer to their con"stituents, that the demands were such "that Mr. Gallatin has been compelled "to sell the shares which belonged to "the United States in the bank. And "how it is that the pressure was so great, "that the sale was made not only in the "most secret manner, but so much be"low the market value, that about "100,000 dollars have been lost in this "way! There are only two answers "which can be given, the first is, that "you voted for, and justified the repeal "of the taxes, because you foresaw that "it would be well received by the com"munity, and would oparate to increase "and strengthen your popularity. The "second is that Mr. Gallatin has taken "upon himself to sell the stock at a pri"vate sale, and to a foreigner too, when "there was no necessity, and when our "own citizens would have given much "more for it. I do not know what you "will do, or attempt in this dilemma.—"On one hand, you are compelled to "admit your own ignorance, or dupli"city; on the other you are compelled "to acknowledge that the *high priest* of "your party, has not only acted with "bad policy, but with bad faith, by "which the public interest and character "have been very much injured. I am "not, at present, sufficiently acquainted "with the business to press the subject "as far as it ought to go; my present "purpose is accomplished in placing you "in a position, from which you cannot "extricate yourself, without destroying "your own political character, or that "of Mr. Gallatin. The first I presume "you will not do, the second you dare "not attempt.

"Until the whole truth shall be dis"played, it will be improper to say any "thing concerning Mr. Gallatin's having "sold the stock; this I presume he will do "during the present session of Congress. "In the mean time, you may patch up "some excuse in another circular letter, "for not letting your constituents know, "that in consequence of the repeal of "taxes by the last Congress, the secre"tary of the treasury has been obliged, "not only to sell the very best pearl "which belonged to the United States, "but also to sacrifice it at a loss of an "hundrad thousand dollars."

It so happened, that about the time when this was published, Mr. Gallatin, as was expected, made a communication to Congress concerning the sale of the stock, which was published in many of the newspapers, and may be seen in the Examiner of which is as follows: "of the five thousand shares in "the stock of the bank of the U. States "originally subscribed by the U. States, "2780 shares had been sold in the year "1796 by virtue of the act entitled, An "act making provision for the payment "of certain debts for the United States, "and for the purpose of discharging a "part of the debt due to the bank. The "remaining 2220 shares were now, un"der the same authority sold at 45 per "cent. advance, the 1,287,600 dollars "which they produced, were, in con"formity to the the provisions of the "said act, applied towards discharging "an equal amount of that part of the "debt, which had become due to the "bank before, or during the year 1796; "and the purchase of the stock, sold at "the same time to the treasury an equal "sum in bills on Holland at 41 cents "per guilder, the securing of which large "amount, at that rate, was the induce"ment on that part of government to "dispose of the bank stock on those "terms as the dividend usually received "on the bank stock sold, and the annual "interest payable on the debt due to the "bank, thus extinguished, were nearly "equal, the July half year dividend on "the stock, was in fact the premium "paid for the purpose of effecting the re"mittance; and government has here"by been enabled to obtain, without rai"sing the price of exchange, the whole "amount wanted to meet the payments "due in Holland, till the month of Sep"tember 1803." It also happens as was expected that Mr. Clopton has justified the transaction in some of his letters.

My compassion and feelings for Mr. Clopton, as a fellow-man, compel me to pause. Yes, I have paused. I have gone back. I have read these condemning & blasting facts over and over, & even though every sense of justice urges me to expose him, yet it was necessary that I should imbibe some new potions of disgust, before I could prevail on myself to proceed. If I had been Mr. Clopton's personal enemy, I should rejoice at the humiliating manner in which he has exposed himself, and disgraced the high office which he fills It is sorrow, and remorse at the degraded state of my country, and the belief that Mr. Clopton either, cannot, or will not administer proper antidotes which have urged me to worry him.

There is not a reader of common sense, who will not say that he has written his own condemnation. There wants not any additional fact or testimony. In his circular letter of third of April, he boast of the repeal of taxes in consequence of retrenchments. He did not then say that there would be a deficiency of more than two millions of dollars by this repeal; he did not say that this deficiency was to be made up by the sale of bank shares, which were themselves a fruitful source of certain revenue; he did not say, that if the market value could not be obtained that the public exigencies would compel Mr. Gallatin to sell at all events; he did not give his constituents a chance of preparing their finances to take shares in the purchase, which he knew or ought to have known was inevitable. No, Mr. Clopton concealed all these important facts. He left his constituents in the dark. Almost a year passed away before any thing was said about it. The stock is gone forever. The public have lost by the transaction an immense sum of money, and he has had the matchless effrontery to justify the whole in his public letter.

One would suppose that Mr. Clopton does not think that there is a man in this district who has common sense, otherwise he could not expect that such an important contradiction, such a self evident detection, would pass without notice and exposure. Who can pretend to deny the preceding quotation? Or can any man however blinded by his personal esteem, or political enthusiasm, pretend to say that Mr. Clopton is not by his own words and deeds forever condemned?

I will now turn from a character of so much insignificance as that of John Clopton, and grapple closely with the grand Lama of democratic adoration and delusion. Gallatin pretends that there was no safety in selling the bank stock to the merchants of the United States, because their bills might be protested, and the government would thereby be injured. It is most likely that so far as respected Mr. Gallatin's associates and acquaintances, the story is true; that good bills of exchange could not be had among them. If so, Mr. Gallatin ought to have asked Timothy Pickering how to manage this affair, and he would, as in his own case, have contrived to gain some 40 or 50,000 dollars by the negociatin, instead of subinitting to a disgraceful loss. Mr. Gallatin's opinion of risque in the bills, so far as it had a personal application, must have been derived from those only whom he knew. It would indeed be a very humiliating picture for the general character, capital and credit of the merchants of the United States, if it were true that they could not be trusted on a purchase of between two and three millions of dollars. Gallatin surely forgot, that it was only the other day, when the merchants of the U. States lent to government many millions of dollars, and were willing to have lent twice as much more if they had been wanted. It is only to be recollected that this calumny has come from the same Albert Gallatin, who not long since was accused of having fomented in Pennsylvania discontent, riot and rebellion; and that the advocate for this disgraceful tale is John Clopton. These recollections at some future, and not very distant day, will sink him who made it, and all who repeat it, into the lowest pit of disgrace and contempt.

But let us enquire what was the necessity for selling the bank stock. If the stories which we hear are true, there was none. Are we not told that there was at the time a surplus of several millions of dollars in the treasury? If so, why could not some of those millions have been applied to the payment of the Dutch debt? It will be answered that there was no other way to induce Mr. Baring to undertake the payment of the Dutch debt; which is, as much as to say, that this gentleman was more trust worthy than all the Americans together. It would seem from this that the Dutch debt was payable in the bills of Mr. Baring, and in no other way. I have always understood that it was payable in money. If then it be true, that there was a surplus of 5 millions of dollars in the treasury; if one million was due in Holland; if our frigates were idle, would it not have been wiser to have sent one or two of them with hard cash? The cash might have been insured at 2 per cent; perhaps at less. In this way Mr. Gallatin could have avoided so much loss and so much disgrace; but the better way would have been to employ Mr. Pickering, who would have gained some 40 or 50,000 dollars by the operation. Instead of resorting to some rational expedient, Gallatin plunged into the contract. His own jesuitical and unintelligible report admits that there was a loss. The same report boasts of a full and overflowing treasury, with millions of idle dollars; and at the same time congress are invited to lay up 12 frigates in a dry dock, the building of which will cost more than a million of dollars. Can any reasonable man say, why a million of these idle dollars were not put on board one of these frigates and sent to Holland; if this had been done, or even threatened, the sagacious Dutchmen would have reloaned their whole sum at 4 per cent, with thanks, to the American government, and the 2220 shares of bank stock might have been preserved for some future emergency.

If the sale of the bank stock had been made for the purpose of discharging the 8 per cent. loan, it might have been a justifiable transaction. But when we find that it has been clipt, and pared away by allowances and premiums *(with the superaddition of the expence of the secretary's late tour)* to the certain loss of 120,000 dollars; and when also we see this money invested in discharging a claim which the holders were willing to have reloaned; a claim bearing only 5 per cent. Our curiosity is tempted to make calculations, to ascertain what is the extent of loss which the transaction has occasioned, including the additional difference between the paying of interest on a million of dollars at 5 per cent. and 8 per cent. for the short space of 5 years.

1,000,000 at 8 per cent. is 80,000 per year	D. 400,000
1,000,000 at 5 per cent. is 50,000 per year	250,000
Loss by paying the 5 per cent. debt in preference to paying the 8 per cent. debt	150,000
Loss on selling stock at 7½ per cent. less then the market value	66,600
Half year's dividend given up	32,400
Over allowance on bills of exchange	20,000
	120,000*
Gains which might have been made by a prudent management of these negociations as in the case of Pickering, at least	30,000
	150,000
	300,000
8 per cent. per year on 150,000 dollars for 5 years which might have gained or saved	96,000
Other intermediate interest computed at	54,000
Dolls.	450,000

I know well that the partizans of Mr. Gallatin, and particularly such as cannot, or will not make calculations, will pretend to treat this statement and these remarks with ridicule and contempt. It is not for such people that I have undergone the trouble and devoted my time to the investigation; and it is to silence their noise, and overwhelm their folly at once, that I have stated the particular data and the reasons upon each to support the statement. This plainness and simplicity will enable every reader to form an opinion for himself, and although some of the data may be rejected by different readers, yet it will not be possible that a single candid and unprejudiced individual will be found, who upon his conscience will say, that Mr. Gallatin has not, by this transaction, subjected the United States to a very great and irreparable loss, both in money and character. Let us suppose that Gallatin had told the Dutchmen in very plain terms that he would send their cash to them and pay it in Amsterdam according to the contract, unless they would reloan it at 4 per cent. He had the power and the right; and he could have compelled them either to receive the money in Amsterdam, or to reloan it. But instead of this, instead of gaining this great and fair advantage, he has fallen already prey into the hands of Mr. Baring, and then justifies his weakness by the excuse that bills of exchange could not be obtained from any other.

I will here tell a short story, but before it is read, I request that my readers will not be so imprudent, as to say that it does either or may possibly apply to any particular circumstance, or individual. I do not pretend to say, that they should not think about it, as often, and as freely as they chuse; my advice is only to be silent, because it would be very imprudent to say any thing about a man, who had a treasury at command, and a multitude of fools at his heels: But here comes the story.

Mons. ******, who is well known in this country, was appointed to negociate the peace between another country and England. He was well acquainted with a merchant who happened to be on the spot. They agreed, that whatever advantages could be obtained by speculation in London, should be divided between the negociator, this merchant and any other person residing in London whom he might interest. Some days before the peace was absolutely announced, the intelligence that it would, or had taken place, was conveyed by express to the partner at London, who immediately made purchases in those subjects of speculation which would gain by that event. Three hundred thousand pounds were gained; so that each partner was benefited one hundred thousand pounds. If Mr. Gallatin's character was not as *pure*, as *immaculate*, as *unsuspected* as the extreme of every thing which is *good*, *great*, *wise* and *virtuous* can make it, I should be apt to say that I had suspicions about his cock and bull story concerning the sale of the bank stock. I do not intend to say any such thing. My design is to impute the whole blame to the democratic members of congress, who plunged headlong into the popular measure of repealing taxes, and to such an extent that the *poor Genevan* had no alternative but selling stock; he was obliged to take the best offer at once, and then rather than expose his friends, the democrats, he has chosen to impute the whole blame to the American merchants, alledging that they were such a shabby set, that they could not lay out about the 20th of a sum upon a good bargain, which they were the other day able and willing to lend to government upon interest.

It is true, that Gallatin might have extricated himself from the difficulty by asking Pickering and Wolcott, how they used to manage such things; but this would have been not only an admission of their superior talents and integrity, but also of his own stupidity and incapacity.

The readers of this article, will recollect at some future day, that there was, at least, one man in society who was not only dissatisfied with this unintelligible and indefensible transaction, but also has made known his sentiments in a stile which cannot be misunderstood.

The public will be able to judge from this explanation, whether the *retrenchments* concerning which, the democrat c members of congress have boasted and have written with such *heart-felt gratification*, were sufficient to justify the repeal of taxes, at the time and after the manner in which they wee repealed.—If the sale of the stock had been made under imperious circumstances, no liberal or candid man would make an objection; if this be alledged, then all that is boasted about the overflowing treasury, must be a fable; if the sale has been made from some capricious or worse motives, then let us hear no more concerning the *wise*, the *economical* and *virtuous administration*.

There are things, at which, even credulity will make a pause. Mr. Gallatin's report, concerning the sale of the bank stock, and his motives for making that sale, appear to be of this class.

FEDERALIST.

* *In a statement offered to Congress by Mr. Bayard, some time after the publication of this essay, he computed the loss at 152,070 dollars. Mr. Bayard's speech has been published in this and other newspapers some time since.*

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

An address to the Inhabitants of Montgomery County, Maryland, by their fellow citizen,

CHAS. W. H. WHARTON.

NUMBER II.

In complying, fellow-citizens, with the promise I have made in my last number, it will be necessary to enter into an examination of some measures of the existing administration; as it is partly from these, and partly from charges which affect Mr. Jefferson's reputation, as a moral man, that I have been *compelled* to alter my opinion of him. I advocated Mr. Jefferson upon three grounds—1st, Because I believed him to be a genuine republican and virtuous man; 2dly, Because I was firmly persuaded he was friendly to our constitution; and, 3dly, Because I felt assured that in his discharge of the presidential functions, he would be governed by the unerring maxims of truth and justice. No views of a private nature made me embark in his cause. I sought no office—I wished no promotion. Secluded in a great degree from the hustle of society, my chief, I may say, my only happiness centered in retirement. Ambition was dead in me. I was, therefore, gratified at Mr. Jefferson's election, only so far as I conceived our interests, in a general point of view, would be advanced by that event. I deem these prefatory remarks necessary, because if a democrat becomes a federalist, he is immediately considered by his former brethren a disappointed character—as a man who expected an office, but whose merits were not sufficiently great to entitle him to executive patronage.

I will now enter into the proposed investigation; and in order that it may be attended with some advantage, it will be necessary to go back to the period of Mr. Jefferson's election, to take a retrospective view of the public mind at this crisis, and then to examine how far his subsequent conduct has comported with the promises and professions of his inaugural speech. However great the division may have been among us, at the period of Mr. Jefferson's election, however one party might have idolized and the other abhorred him; yet since he had been constitutionally elected to the first office in our government, the federalists acquiesced in the decision, and hoped, but vainly hoped indeed, that the opinion they entertained of his character might be fallacious. I, my countrymen, was one of those who indulged in that hope, with the fullest confidence that it would be realized. The sincere and openly avowed advocate of Mr. Jefferson, I considered him as the very person pointed out by the finger of heaven itself to assuage the violence of party; to heal those wounds which had too long bled; and to restore to our constitution its natural vigor. Such were my hopes and expectations; and they were greatly cherished indeed, by Mr. Jefferson's speech, on the day of his inauguration. There was a fine display of every virtue that can ennoble the human heart—here we were told, that however we might differ in sentiment, in principle, we were the same—that we are *all Republicans—all Federalists*; that to the constitution we are all equally attached, and to support that constitution we

would equally lend our aid. We were assured, moreover, that the tranquility of federalists should not be disturbed; that party spirit should cease to exist; and that once more we might exultingly exclaim, "we are happy!" How pleasing this portrait picture—how flattering these promises? To me—to the enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Jefferson's character, they conveyed a sensation of pleasure, which no language can describe—But what were the consequences?—Scarcely was Mr. Jefferson seated in the presidential chair—scarcely had he assumed those reins which he has since so shamefully managed, than the counterpart of every thing he had promised, took place. The mask was soon thrown off; and the torch of unrelenting vengeance was to be seen blazing under the assumed veil of political philanthrophy. Federalists were removed from office—federalists who had fought our revolutionary battles—whose swords were drawn in the sacred cause of freedom—who had encountered dangers from which the heart of Mr. J——— would have shrunk with abject trepidation. These men, the foremost in their country's cause, in the hour of danger and alarm, were banished from executive patronage—and the disorganizing foreigner, and the *immaculate* tory, elevated to those stations from which the vindictive hand of arbitrary power had driven the friends of America.

Such was the first outset of Mr. Jefferson's presidential career. I paused, I was about to censure, but passion silenced the dictates of sober judgment. To those who engage with ar lor in the pursuit of any darling plan, this apathy—this indifference to the suggestions of reason, will not appear extraordinary, if its influence is experienced in the most advanced stages of human life, how much more powerfully must it operate on the young and inexperienced mind, on a youth who was still warm with the intoxicating draught of democracy, and panted for that moment when the genuine principles of a free government should be reduced to practice. I sometimes reasoned on this part of Mr. Jefferson's conduct; but my arguments were answered by an appeal to my passions; these were alarmed; and the light of reason became dim and obscure. Had I reflected upon this subject as I have since done—had I viewed it with the eye of candor & impartiality, I think, nay, I am sure I should have condemned it *then*, as I reprobate it *now*. The despot I have always detested; my principles of government are republican; and these principles led me to hold in sovereign contempt the artful demagogues who by flattery and other base artifices, obtained an ascendant over the people only to trample on their rights.—But it has been asked since I disapprove of this part of Mr. Jefferson's administration, why did I not abandon him at the very moment he unfolded such tyrannical principles. To this I answer, that at that time I did not decidedly condemn this part of Mr. Jefferson's conduct—Impelled by an enthusiastic adoration of his character, I could not harbour an idea derogatory to it; but banished it from my mind as an obtrusive visitor. It is true I began to suspect the sincerity of his professions; I began to doubt whether he possessed those genuine republican principles which his advocates ascribe to him; but it should be said, that upon mere suspicion, I ought to have abandoned him; should the mere conjecture of the erroneousness of a theory, induce its advocate to abandon it without allowing that time for its operation which would warrant its rejection? Certainly not. Upon the same ground then, I contended for the propriety of my adherence to Mr. Jefferson, while I believed him to be a republican—while I believe him really attached to the interest of our country, I was amongst his most strenuous supportors. But when from certain parts of the administration, I was led to alter my opinion of his character, I became his decided opponent. I did not skulk in the dark. I did not conceal my opinions even from the malignant eye of democracy. I acted, thank God! with candor—I came forward & in the public prints I openly avowed my conversion to federalism. Some may have condemned this as imprudent—others I know think it presumptuous—but every one must admit my conduct to have been candid.

NORFOLK, April 30.

In the last Congress Mr. Stratton was the only Federal Member from Virginia, the accounts from each of the Districts as we have heard, exhibit a more Federal aspect, so as to calculate at least on 4 Federal Representatives in the next Congress.

We yesterday learned the state of the polls from most of the counties in the District last represented by Mr. Stratton

	Federa. GRIFFIN.	*Democratic.* BASSETT.
Gloucester	85	204
Mathews	63	185
James City,	42	131
Elizabeth Ci.	29	130
York,	73	64
N'ampton,	175	25
Accomack,	560	30
	1027	829

The only remaining county from which we have not heard is *Middlesex*, which does not contain more than 100 votes; so that without the aid of a single vote from that county, we may with certainty pronounce Mr. Griffin's eletction.

Thus we see the just indignation of the people has been roused to counteract the nefarious policy of the last Assembly, in giving this District a population of 43,000, while others were formed of little more than half that number: and we trust that this will prove a wholesome admonition to our next Legislature; and that they will see, that however palatable democracy may be, that the people will not favor its advancement, to the entire destruction of that most inestimable privilege of an equal representation in the Legislature of the Union.*

* *We are assured Mr. Anderson, a violent Democrat, was turned out at the last election in Gloucester, for the vote he gave in the Assembly for enlarging the District.*

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1803.

The Spanish minister's letter to Mr. Madison is something of the nature of a debtor's promise to his creditor. The king of Spain promises what he has not in his power to fulfil. He says that he has provided that the deposit should continue at New-Orleans until the two governments shall come to an agreement about another equivalent place. How can his Catholic majesty engage to make this provision when the province of Louisiana is now subject to Bonaparte?

The Morning Chronicle of New-York, and the Aurora, have commenced a paper-war respecting Governor M'Kean.—Duane, as the organ of the public will, wishes to bridle the Governor of Pennsylvania, but the editor of the Chronicle possesses more liberal sentiments, and is desirous that Mr. M'Kean should enjoy the full liberty of his capacious intellect.

Progress of Federalism in New-York.

For the last two years, the democratic party were so powerful in the city of New-York, that there was no federal ticket proposed. This year, however, the federalists, confident of the merited decline of the Jeffersonian party, made out one; which, from the following account in the New-York Gazette, the latest received, will prove successful:

"The exertions of the federalists yesterday, has given cause of congratulation. From pretty accurate calculations at the close of the polls last evening, there was a decided majority for the federal ticket. Nothing but industry is required to maintain the victory. Let our zeal be increased in the good cause, and the interests of our country are secured."

METEORS.

The electrical phenomenon of shooting stars which lately was observed at Richmond, has excited general astonishment. The appearances which were exhibited oppose in several particulars the general theory entertained on this subject. Doctor Darwin has a note in his Botanic Garden on the cause of meteors. The following are a few of the observations which that ingenious philosopher and beautiful poet makes.

"There seem to be three concentric strata of our incumbent atmosphere; in which, or between, are produced four kinds of meteors; lightning, shooting stars, fire balls and northern lights—First, the lower region of air, or that which is dense enough to resist by the adhesion of its particles the descent of condensed vapours, or clouds, which may extend from one to three or four miles high. In this region the common lightning is produced from the accumulation or defect of the electric matter in those floating fields of vapour either in respect to each other, or in respect to the earth beneath them, or the dissolved vapour above them, which is constantly varying both with the change of the form of the clouds, which evolve a greater or less surface, and also with their ever changing degree of condensation.—As the lightning is thus produced in dense air, it proceeds but a short course on account of the greater resistance which it encounters, is attended with a loud explosion, and appears with a red light."

"The second region of the atmosphere I suppose to be that which has too little tenacity to support condensed vapour or clouds; but which yet contains invisible vapour, or water in aerial solution. This aerial solution of water differs from that dissolved in the matter of heat, as it is supported by its adhesion to the particles of air, and is not precipitated by cold. In this stratum it seems probable that the meteors called shooting stars are produced; and that they consist of electric sparks, or lightning, passing from one region to another of these invisible fields of aero-aqueous solution.—The height of these shooting stars has not yet been ascertained by sufficient observation; Dr. Blagden thinks their situation is lower down in the atmosphere than that of fire balls, which he conjectures from their swift apparent motion, and ascribes their smallness to the more minute division of the electric matter of which they are supposed to consit, owing to the greater resistance of the denser medium through which they pass, than that, in which the fire balls exist. Mr. Brydone observed that the shooting stars appeared to him to be as high in the atmosphere when he was near the summit of Mount Etna, as they do when observed from the plain."

Extract of a letter from Brunswick, dated April 27.

"The election in this district is over. Col. Claiborne got a majority of voices, but not of *legal* voices. The state of the polls is as follows:

For CONGRESS.	Claiborne.	Field.
Brunswick,	462	418
Mecklenburg,	170	304
Lunenburg,	266	129
	898	851

Col. Claiborne has therefore a majority of 47.

For the state legislature the poll stood thus, in this county: Maclin 510, Cordle 456, Branch 278, Pritchett 200, Green 181.

Of the 462 votes which Col. Claiborne got in this county, 43 were given by men living in Mecklenburg, who *might* have voted in that county, and who, although they may not have voted there, had no legal right to vote here. But independently of this consideration Dr. Field is in possession of an immense majority, if the polls were purged: and it is hoped, for the honor of our district, that they *will* be purged."

(Petersburg Intelligencer.)

HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

For CONGRESS.		
O. Sprigg, Esq———	400	Democratic.
Majr. J. Stephenson,—	378	Federal.
For SENATOR of the State Legislature.		
L. Wolfe, Esq———	397	Federal.
G. North, Esq———	406	Democratic.

Messrs. Snyder and Jenkins, two federalists, are elected Delegates to the General Assembly.

We stated in our last, that Major J. Stephenson had 222, and Osborn Sprigg, Esq. 191 votes in Jefferson county—the federal candidate is, therefore, 9 ahead of his adversary. Berkley is the only remaining county in the district—the election began there yesterday, and no doubt is entertained but it will terminate in favor of the good cause.

(Winchester Gazette.)

ROCKINGHAM ELECTION.

On Tuesday last came on the election for a member of Congress, in the district composed of the counties of Rockingham, Augusta, Bath, Pendleton and Hardy, and two members to the assembly—the following is a correct list of the votes given, in this county, and the other counties in the district that have voted.

	Democratic. D. Holmes.	*Federal.* J. Vanmeter.
Rockingham	700	32
Bath	187	26
Pendleton	161	160
Hardy	86	259
	1134	477

For members to the Assembly, the votes stood,

H. J. Gambill	694	Democratic.
E. Nicols	693	
S. Matthews	55	

Mr. Wolfe, the federal candidate for the Senate of this commonwealth, received 307 votes in Hardy; his competitor, Mr. North, 39.

Messrs. Fisher, and Simons, federalists, are elected Delegates to the General Assembly for said county.

We are informed, that in two counties over the Alleghaney, in the district composed of the counties of Monongahela, Harrison, &c. Mr. Wilson, a federalist, has obtained a majority over his opponent, Mr. Jackson, for Congress.

(Ibid.)

DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE.

It has been stated to us as fact, that one of the democratic candidates, in Hampshire county, for a seat in the House of Assembly, at the late election, did actually expend at the tavern where he put up, in the course of two days, the *enormous* sum of 54 cents.

From Lexington, April 16

By a Gentleman of this town, who left Botetourt on Wednesday last, we are informed, that at the close of the poll on the evening of Tuesday, the day previous to his leaving Botetourt, the votes stood thus:

For CONGRESS.	Moore.	Lewis.	Woodward.
	305	155	12
In our last	321	65	3
Total,	626	220	15

Martin M'Ferran, and Alexr. Wilson, Esquires, were elected members of the ensuing Assembly.

MR. DAVIS,

You will please give the enclosed "Extract," a place in your useful paper, as, independent of its intrinsic merit, I think it a very proper comment in some late publications, particularly one in your paper of the 16th Instant.

NO FRIEND TO DUELLING.

April 18th 1803.

"Duelling is absurd and inconsistent with every just sentiment of religion, virtue, and common sense, which the following particulars will shew.

The punishment of the offender is altogether disproportionate to the offence. Is a contemptuous look or expression, a hasty, passionate, reproachful word, to be expiated with nothing less than the blood or the life of the offender?

Suppose you have killed your antagonist, or are killed yourself, how does this vindicate your character from those imputations which are generally the cause of duels? Will the world the less believe a man a liar, a cheat, or any other reproachful character, because he has fought a duel; It is not one or twenty actions of this kind, but the general tenor of his conduct thro' life, which must determine his character: There have been numerous and undoubted instances of the greatest villains that ever society was cursed with having been professed duellists.

The bravest are ever the least ready to give or take offence. Some there have been of unquestionable bravery in the day of battle, who, from principle, would not on any account fight a duel. Others have fought duels who proved themselves arrant cowards in the field of battle; and many who have dreaded a death-bed like the meanest slaves have been duellists. Duelling then is no mark of true courage, and a man of so nice *honor*, (as it is called) whom no less than a duel will satisfy, is a pest to human society, and ought to be avoided and detested as such. It is therefore, 'but for the thoughts of something after death,' little to be lamented, (on *his own* account) when such a man meets with the most *ample satisfaction* (in the duelist's style,) by being run through the body, or shot through the head."

NOTICE,

In the matter of Thomas E. Pleasants, Bankrupt.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Thomas E. Pleasants late merchant of the county of Louisa, intend to meet at their office in the city of Richmond on Thurday the 5th inst. when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt who have already proved their debts under the said commission are requested to attend, in order to choose one or more assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, in the place and stead of Prosser and Moncure, two of the assignees heretofore appointed, but have refused to act.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioner's Office,
Richmond, May 2d,
1803.

Just Received,
A consignment of first Quality
IRISH LINEN.
S. P. Braddick.
May 2, 1803.

COMMITTED to this jail, on the 9th of March, a bright MULATTO, FELLOW, says his name is JEREMIAH WATKINS, and that he is free-but has no papers. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, has bushy hair which comes low down on his forehead, flat nose and small eyes, says he was born in Northumberland county of free parents. If he is a slave, his owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

JAS. TAYLOR, Jailor.
Williamsburg, April 20, 1803.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, 1st May, 1803.

[*A.*] ANTHONY and Pleasants, 2; Francis Abraham, George Alexander, Ralph Allen, Armistead Anderson, Wilson Allen, John Chand. Ayers, Joseph Ashling, Ann Allen, James Allen, Lucy Ayrin, Christopher Anthony, jun. Henry Archibald, 2; Captain Salathiel Allen, 3.

[*B.*] Wm. Burkhead, 2; Rich'd. Bibbs, Adolphus Bowles, 2; David Black, John Brown, Bently Blunt, James Burk, 2; John Bass, Nimkin Bryan, Benj. Bowles, 2; Pleasant Ballad, 2; John Bride, Wm. or John Binham, Joseph Banks, M. Baker, jun. James Booz, Lewis Bullard, Th. Butler.

[*C.*] John B. Cordis, ; Captain Benjamin Church, Captain Isaac Curtis, James Carney, John Caruthers, Abram Cowley, James Cannon, David Clopton, Thomas Charlton, The Clerk of Henrico, Lucy Carter, Yale Clerk, Tom Cinco, Gilbert Cowperthwaite, William Cullen, John Clarke, Miss R. B. Carter, William W. Clausel, Archibald Campbell, Philip Carter, Joseph Carter, Geo. Chaman, James Caldwell, Samuel Corbett, Ch. R. Cheshire, Wm. Campbell, Wm. Cooper, Daniel Coft, Drury Cocke, Robert Cockburn.

[*D.*] Charles Dabney, Hanover; Rich. Dunlevy, Mrs. Dill, Jas. Dunlap, Starke Dupuey, James Doswell, Thomas Davis, Wm. Davis, Benjamin Durham, George Donald.

[*E.*] Wm. Elliott, Samuel Evans, John Edmunds, Capt. Samuel Ellis.

[*F.*] Josiah Franklin, 2; James Foster; Elizabeth Fontaine, J. W. Fenwick, Jas. Fellows, George Flagg

[*G.*] Enoch Grimes, Reuben George, Jacob Grigg, Clifton Garland, Nancy Gordon, Henry Guy, Captain William Goodwin, Capt. B. Gilbert, Robt. Gibson, John Goodall, Benj. Goodrich, Hannah Welch, Michael Graham, Philip Grymes, 2; Roger Gregory, Rich. Gregory, 3: Andrew Glassell, James B. Gilmour, Richard Gnume, Wm. Green.

[*H.*] Carson Holliday, Betsey Harper, Samuel Henry, David Hoops, 2; Wm. Hopwood, Moncier Hill, John Harris, Martha Hutchison, John Harlow, Sally Hood, R. D. Hines, John Hart, John M. Hill, Captain Joseph Hoddard. Captain Wm. Hole, Captain Thomas Hand, Captain Jediah Hunt.

[*J.*] Sarah Juan, Mary Johns, Philip Jones, Mary Jackson, Callum Jones, Lightfoot Jaaney, Samuel Jones, 2; Ezekiah James, Jacob Jenkins.

[*K.*] John King, Susanna Kilbourne, Amelia Kinney.

[*L.*] Lawrence Lewis, John Liggon, Judge Lewis, Nancy Lord, David Lambert, Richard Loid, General Robert Lawson, Captain Benjamin Lincoln.

[*M.*] Samuel Mathews, Wm. McKenzie, Diana Morgan, Wm. Maxwell, Theodorick Maffie, John Miller, Josiah Mosby, Robert Maffie, Robert McCrea, Man Moss, John Moody, Joseph A. Myers, Close Maxwell, Benjamin Malone, John Mosby, Mathew Moody, Edward E. H. Mullin, Th. Mallory, John Maxwell, Alexander Montgomery. John McCulloch, Wm. McCormick, John S. Moore, Capt. Andrew McCamp, Captain Joseph Manson, Capt Thomas Manchester.

[*N.*] Geore Nicholson, Wm. Nice. Th. Nunn Moses Nicholson, Samuel Nicholson, Thomas Nelson, Samuel Norton.

[*O.*] James Osborne, 2.

[*P.*] Walt. Pearson, Valenleno, Dis Pietro, John S. Pleasants, Sally Price, Judge Parker, Thowas Pleasants, Robt. Priddy, Mathew W. Price, Elisha Price, William Pate.

[*R.*] Samuel Redd, James Roddy, Henry Reid, Luke Richards, Mr. Recton, John Reath, John A Robertson, William Robertson, Captain John Rudd.

[*S.*] Robert Sneed, Lydia Smith, John Seabrook, William Sneed, Henry Smith, Cugene Sullivan, Southy Lyttleton Savage, Robert Sherlock, Daniel Stellwagen, William Seaton, Wm. Shanks, Osborne Sprigg, George Suffer, 3; Nat. Shepard, Capt. Wm. S. Smith, Charles F. Story, John Starke, Catharine Short, David and Daniel Shemiel, Captain P. T. Sales, Captain Nathan Somerby.

[*T.*] Robert Thomson, Francis Tompkins, Hugh Trainer, Judge Tyler, Mr. Turner, John Turpin, Captain William Taylor, Henry Turner, Captain Samuel Thomas, 2.

[*V.*] Monsieur Vanososte, John Veltia near, Gov. Vincent.

[*W.*] H. T. Woody, Thomas Wash, 2; Isaac Webster, Thomas Whitelaw, John Willamson, 2; Eliza A. Waddill, Lucy Waller, James West, Thomas Watson, Mrs. Elizabeth Wren, Williamson and Mosby, J. S. Wellford, Wyatt Walker, Wm. Wingfield, Edward Whitney, Sol. Wright, 2; John West, James Wood, John W. Waddell, Miss Ann Williams, John H. Woodward, John White.

M. Vandewall, P. M.

DISCOURSE ON DUELLING.

☞ On Saturday the 7th May, at half after four o'clock in the afternoon, J. Ogilvie will deliver in the Capitol a Discourse on Duelling: In this discourse he will endeavour to explain the causes that originally introduced this memorable and modern practice, to place in a clear and striking light its complicated absurdity and atrocity, and to point out the most eligible and immediate means of effecting its abolition.

N. B. Occasional visitors will be furnished with tickets of admission by paying *Two Shillings* for each Ticket.

The Famous and Complete Horse, STIRLING,

Never beaten but once and then by accident

WAS imported from London by John Hoomes, Esq. of the B. Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at four years old and another at five. He was [illegible] while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the racing calendar and clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (four miles, one furlong and one hundred and thirty-eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoutedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

Stirling is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his Pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf: and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf, to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303. where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the "famous running horse Stirling, some-"times ran the first mile (of the New-"Market course) in one minute, which "is at the rate of 82 feet and an half in "a second, an inconceivable swiftness, e-"ven supposing it a little exaggerated, as "is probable it was: but for further sa-"tisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. "Matay. If such a velocity had continued "some seconds, it might have been fairly "pronounced, that the horse went swift-"er than the wind, it being very seldom "the most violent wind makes such way: "the greatest known velocity of a ship at "sea, is six marine leagues in an hour, "and supposing the ship to take the third "of the velocity of the wind which im-"pressed it, the speed of that wind would "not amount to 80 feet in one second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Ascot, beating Mr. Crosby's Victor, (this was the first time he started.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 10 guineas each, fifteen subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H Delme, Esq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (Round Course,) four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeator, and Lord Grosvenor's Capsicum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Ruttin's filly at Epsom, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796, he won at New-Market, the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Caustic. Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potfos out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brass, Lord Egremont's Fractious, and Lord Darlington's Albourne. He Afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord [illegible]ld's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's **Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Bur[illegible]d beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge.** In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, (7 subscribers) beating Lord Darlington's St. George and others, Duke's Course, (4 miles.) He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, (which will commence on the 1st day of March next, and end on the first day of August following) at Ampthill, 6 miles from Richmond, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door:) 7 Guineas the season (which may be discharged any time before the 1st of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas,) and Ten Guineas for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, with One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The best pasturage in the state (with a considerable addition to what I had last year) and servants board, *gratis*; grain furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent.) The greatest attention will be paid to mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be discarged as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, or for Ten Guineas to insure.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.

Ampthill, Feb. 22, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, (one of the best sons of Eclipse) his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsy, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of New-Castle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tasolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare. THOS. STIRLING.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is town 300 bushels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them.—Also about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself, including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the state of Kentucky and on the N.W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 1awtf

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

VIRGINIA:

At a superior court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 15th day of March, 1803,

BETWEEN

Overton Cosby and James Gregory, surviving partners of James Mills, & Co. Benjamin Day, Thomas Goodwin and John Minor, executors of Charles Mortimer, John Hatley Norton and George F. Norton, surviving partners of John Norton & Sons, Benjamin Strackleford and Beverley Whiting, administrator de bonis non of Francis Whiting,

Plaintiffs

AND

William Nelson, only surviving executor of William Armistead, deceased, and Charles Carter Armistead, heir at law of the said William Armistead, late an infant, but now of full age, Defts.

THE defendant Charles Carter Armistead not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the 17th day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that we shall continue to furnish Meal and Hominy for next quarter, at same prices as the last, viz:

For Meal per bushel of 50lbs. 3/3;
Hominy per do. 50lbs. 3/3;

And they are requested to take notice, that these articles will only be delivered hereafter to tickets, which may be had at our counting house.

T. RUTHERFOORD, & Co.

31st March, 1803. oawtf

Hanover County Court, 28th February, 1803.

William Galt, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Richard Richardson and Dudley Richardson, Defendants. } In Chan'cy

THE defendant Richard Richardson not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Richard Richardson, do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in May next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

Tho. Pollard, D.C.H.C

The Subscriber

Has for Sale, Twenty Casks of

BROAD HOES,

Which he will dispose of very low, on a credit of six months.

WM. WISEHAM.

March 20, 1803. (ow)

KNOWSLEY,

THE most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 70 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify "that the bay horse called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-"la, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me and sent to Virginia.—In 798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Push-Forward, Sir H. Williamson's Striplings, Mr. Flecher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798 He also won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentworth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800. (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone, 4lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he won a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellissima, and Mr. Ladbrook's Humbug. See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that no thing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1803.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3031 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf